Republican Nominations. For President JOHN C. FREMONT,

OF CALIFORNIA. For Vice President, WILLIAM L, DAYTON, of New Jersey

ELECTORAL TICKET. For the State at Large, BAMUEL W. PARKER, of Fayette. JOHN A. HENDRICKS, of Jefferson. District Electors. 1st Dist. J. C. Veach, of Spencer. J. Y. Allison, of Jefferson.

J. D. Howland, of Franklin, D. Kilgore, of Delaware, H. C. Newcomb, of Marion, W. G. Coffin, of Parke, W. C. Wilson, of Tippecanoe, D. D. Pratt, of Cass, J. H. Mather, of Elkhart. M. S. Robinson, of Madisou.

State Ticket.

For Governor. OLIVER P. MORTON, of Wayne. For Lieut. Governor, CONRAD BAKER, of Vanderburg, For Secretary of State, JOHN W. DAWSON, of Allen. E. W. H. ELLIS, of Marion. For Treasurer of State, WM. R. NOFFSINGER, of Parke. For Attorney General, JAMES H. CRAVENS, of Ripley. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, CHARLES BARNES, of Floyd. For Clerk of Supreme Court, JOHN A. BEAL, of Miami.

For Reporter for Supreme Court, JOHN A. STEIN, of Tippecanoe. For Congress--SCHUYLER COLFAX. Senator-KLINE G. SHRYOCK. Representative-Dr. DAGGY, of Starke Circuit Prosecutor .- M. L. DE MOTTE. Judge Common Pleas-E. EGBERT. C. P. Prosecutor-A. ANDERSON, Jr. Platform of the National Republican Party.

PASSED AT PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 16, 1856. This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the U.S. without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise; to the policy of the present administration; to the extension of Slavery into free Territory, in favor of the on of Kansas as a Free State; restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, do,

"1. Resoled, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of In-dependence and embodied in the Federal Conitution are essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States, shall be preserved

\*2. Resolved, That with our Republican fa- or Douglas during that time have afterall men are endowed with unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of which modern times can display. Wiry, our Federal Government were to secure those rights to all persons within its exclusive juris diction; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our National Territory ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the United States by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we done the authority of did men in his support sion therein. That we deny the authority of did men in his support.

Corgress, of a Territorial Legislature, or any individual or association of Individuals, to give

upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the U. S. for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—Polygamy and Slavery.

14 Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty,' and contains ample provisions for the protec-tion of life liberty, and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them;

Their Territory has been invaded by an arm-Spurious and pretended Legislative, Judic ial, and Executive officers have been set over

them, by whose usurped authority, sustained

by the military power of the Government. ty-

rannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; The rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed; Test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of saffrage and holding

speedy and public trial by an impartial jury The right of the people to be secure in their its concomitant evils, may be regarded that ground.

sons, house, papers and effects against un-sonable searches & seizures has been vio-They have been deprived of li'e, liberty and

roperty without due process of law; That the freedom of speech and the press Murders, robberies, and arsons have been

have been allowed to go unpunished; That all these things have been done wit the knowledge, sanction, and procurement of he present Administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union. and humanity, we arraign that Administration, the President his advisers agents, supporters, apologists and accessories either before or after the facts—before the country and before

the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to sure and condign punishment hereafter. 45. Resolved, That Kansas should be imme diately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present Free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens

the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled and of ending the civil strife now raging in her Territory.

6. "Resolved, That the highwayman's plea that "might makes right," embodied in the Optend Circular, was in every respect un worthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any Government of people that gave it their senction.

7. "Resolved, That a Railroad to the Pacific

Ocean by the most central and practical route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an

emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

8. "Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and barbors, of a national character, required for the acg commodation and security of our existin-commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to patient the lives and property of its citi-

Resolved That we invite the affiliation paration of the men of all parties, how-lifering from us in other respects in sup-the principles herein declared, and be-that the spirit of our institutions as well Constitution of our country guarantees y of conscience and equality of rights sitisens, we oppose all legislation im-

## Domouth Banner.

merited but unsought honors; but

as the legitimate and appropriate off-

Pennsylvania is strenuously urging a un-

in that State, as the only possible means

of securing the State from Fremont.

spring of a drunken revel.

PLYMOUTH, IND. Thursday Morning, Sept. 4, 1856. the South. The burden of his speech leading Democratic paper in N. Y. City, the House of Representatives has failed Advertisements to insure inserion, must be handed in by Tuesday preceding the day of publication. Stephen A. Douglas Smart little men -that is, men who have in their composition none of the true elements of greatness, but an abundance of cunning, sometimes succeed by a well timed dexterity in placing them. selves in a position ostensibly elevated vants," and if a Southern gentleman goand lamous. The temple of Fame has ing into Kansas prefers to retain his a good many of these rooks roosting up. black rather than exchange him for a on its lofty pinnacles. Among them is white, whose business is it?" Stephen A. Douglas, Like Erostratus, who burned the temple of Ephesus in order that his name might find a place in history, so the little Illinoisan has secured a page in the annals of the Ameri-

to be a freeman, professing to be an intelligent man, and claiming to be an honcontemptible servility to the slave powcan Republic, and his name and career er, and retain any pretentions to comare destined to be interwoven, as one mon patriotism or common sense. There of the dark threads, in the tissue of our is only one other possible degree of deghistory. Beginning life as an advenradation, and that is to hold out his turous lawyer-one of that class of lawyers whose dispositions naturally incline limbs to be chained, and then take his place on a Southern rice field under the them to undertake desperate cases, and whip of those who own him now, as efwho therefore soon become famous in fectually as any African is owned. We the defense of criminals-he acquired a training in the science of trickery which placed him at the head of that class of freeman; we are ashamed of him as the legal gentry, and endowed him with a Governor of a sovereign free State, ninetalent at artifice, which transferred into teen twentieths of whose honorable and the halls of legislation, has established for him the indispensable claim of being the greatest sophist of his age. He has naturally no great intellectual or moral Southern slave, and intimates should be abilities, such as mark some men as in voluntary candidates for honorable stations, whom a discriminating people draw reluctantly forth and elevate to the springs of his own shrewdness he jumped from obscurity to the stump, and very is not based on color, but on con- cause by seeming to rely on it. from the stump, like a spider in the dark. dition, and that the South must insist on he has crawled all the way up the pillar this defense of their system, namely, of fame and is now weaving his web at that so long as society is composed of stop there, we weaken our cause by the the top. Any one at all familiar with Il linois politics, for the last ten years. need not be informed that the movements nor Wright adopts this sentiment and of Douglas during that time have affordisgraces himself and his office, and insults his fellow citizens, who earn their We must go a step further. We must show fect specimen of the demagogue art watchful, intriguing, he has uniformily in a speech advocating the election of essary institution of society. This is James Buchanan. If such are the argu- ble southern democrats to maintain the ments of a party, what must we expect doctrines of state equality and slavery their action to be, if retained in favor? - extension. answer in November.

Since the slave power formed its un-In desperate emergencies, where even holy alliance with the skeleton of the the United States, while the present Constitushowed signs of a waning interest in his it is amusing, as well as melancholy, to far. They do not seek to extend slavery, ter Col. Sumner used the Government "3. Resolved, That the Constitution confers success; his tactics have never been at see what a powerful impetus this fancied but only agree to its extension as a matfault, and in the demon Rum, he has accession of strength has imparted to the found always a sure and faithful ally .- arguments of the Southern oligarchy .-It is well known that in 1852 when he Their tone of reasoning is entirely changoffered himself to the Legislature of Ill. ed. Instead of confining themselves to tives of the Union-conservatives of reinois, for re-election to the U. S. Senate, the defense of slavery on the ground of so wearied had many of his own friends constitutional rights, as formerly, and become of his ever present "services," contending to be let alone in the enjoythat the chances of his election were re- ment of their "peculiar institution;" garded as very doubtful. Leaving his they now, encouraged by the treachery of post at Washington and hurrying to the a squad of Northern political gamblers. Illinois capitol, he so effectually tapped | boldly assert that Slavery is founded on the brandy casks of Springfield, as to the "right divine," and is paramount to make that quiet and moral little city for the federal constitution, and is to be in three days the scene of the loosest Bach. no way coerced or controlled by that paannalian revelry; and so thoroughly did per document.

drunkenness do its work in the Capitol Theyavow a higher law'in behalf of Slabuilding, that it was afterwards found very, and repudiate the constitution as necessary to remove the carpeting and having anything to do with its sustenance that none may mistake it. furniture, and replenish it with new .- or defense, If this view is insisted on He was of course elected, but he was by the South, we opine that the free office; The right of an accused person to a elected by the steam power of alcohol. North will be very ready to admit it, and And the Kansas Nebraska Bill, with all will wiltingly shift the battle on to

have recognized in the Constitution no A physical constitution capable of warrant for the extension of Slavery, than that at the North; that negroes are great endurance; a mind sagacious by na- and whenever it has been extended into negroes, and not white men; and, there- of their personal rights by the only reture and wily by education; an unbend- free territory, it has been done at the fore, the peculiar domestic institution of sort left them-powder and ball. instigated and encouraged, and the offenders ing will; habits of indefatigable indus- special request of the South as a spe- the South is no slavery at all; but, on the try; on unbounded and depraved ambi- cial favor to the South, by a kind tion, and an utter disregard for truth, political comity which has acquired the are elements of character, which, when name of Compromise. It was left to are in juxtaposition. And we further combined, must constitute a danger- the Cincinnati Convention of Southern hold that slavery extension, so called, or ous man; one whom it is not safe to slave-holders and Northern office-holdtrust with power. We believe we do no ers to broach the doctrine for the first injustice to Mr. Douglas in attributing to time that the national flag carried slavehim the possession of the above traits ry with it wherever it goes; but now en- tropicward, is absolutely essential to the in about as great perfection as has ever couraged by this degree of progress in peace, progress and safety of American fallen to the lot of any one man. Such their tactics, the South is advancing anis the personage who stands forth in the other bold step, and declares that neither national legislature as the acknowledged flags nor constitutions are to be regarded phase of the mighty question now upon leader and champion of the slave power. as the guarantees of Slavery, but that it us, and before the people for their action, The culmination of his career is in per- exists and shall be extended by virtue of fect keeping with every stage of its pro- its own inherent excellencies, as an indisgress. Stephen A. Douglas has been pensable element of civilized society. - free extension of Southern population, nel. consistent. He never in his life pro. To show that we have correctly stated fessed to be a good man, and he has nev- the case, we copy below a late article it, the extension of 'slavery.' " er had the reputation, in this respect, of from the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, acbeing what he did not profess. Let those knowledged to be the leading Demowho believe in virtue, who believe in cratic paper of the Southern States .public morals, who believe in freedom, As if ashamed of the infamous position Bishop Hughes' church in the forenoon, who believe in truth, be as bold and con- thus assumed, the editor confesses: "We and at Pusevite church in the afternoon. sistent in the defense of what they be- know that we utter bold truths:" and to lieve to be right, as Stephen A. Douglas save what little of conscience may posis in what he knows to be wrong, and sibly be left in the breasts of Northern the country will soon be relieved from dough faces, he says, "Northern Demoits perils, and its enemies overwhelmed crats need not go thus far. They need not take the lead in this new act of the

"servants" are ever eager to hold the Gov Wright's late speech in South stirrups when their Southern masters in- ration of some influence -- executive whee-Bend seems to have gone far in advance timate a desire to ride. Consequently dling, physical exhaustion, secret treachof all his former services in behalf of we find in the New York Day-Book the ery, or the motive power of yellow gold seems to have been an effort to justify an instantaneous echo to the sentiments to meet the high expectations of the peothe introduction of Slavery into Kansas, of the Richmond Enquirer, which will ple, who with throbbing but apprehenon the ground that the people have the also be found appended below. We en- sive hearts were watching in admiration right, in any part of the Union to choose, treat every reader of the Banner, care- the firm stand of their Representatives without question or hinderance what fully and thoughtfully to peruse these in withholding military supplies for the kindlof "servants" they will have, wheth- two articles, and then hold up his honest enforcement of Kansas tyranny and the er white or black, "They of the South," hand before him, and ask himself if that arming of Missouri ruffians to rob and says the Governor of the free State of hand shall ever be defiled by casting a murder the honest farmers of that Terri Indiana, "have their black servants, and vote for the support of such doctrines, tory because they prefer their own labor we of the North have our white ser- and the consummation of such infamy. to the labor of slaves. The bill has

> From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer. The True Issue.

The Democrats in the South in the It is impossible for a man, professing grounds of defense and excuse for slave- from Maine to Texas. But it is a tri ry; for they seek not merely to retain it where it is, but to extend it into regions where it is unknown. Much less can orable man, to fall lower than this in they rely on the mere Constitutional guaranties of slavery; for such reliance is pregnant with the admission that slavery is wrong, and but for the constitution should be abolished. This constitutional argument for slavery, standing alone, fully justifies the abolitionist. They are clearly right if slavery be morally wrong, for to get rid of it under the side skirmishes which precede the great constitution, or by amending the consti-

tution, is confessedly impracticable. In truth, the constitution cannot help are ashamed of him as a brother man; slavery, if it be a violation of the laws we are ashamed of him as a professed of God and morality. In that case the constitution should be changed, or the free States should secede, rather than continue to guaranty what they consider immoral and profane. The constitution intelligent citizens are of that class- cannot help slavery for another reason. the laboring class-whom their own That institution extending through fife stand fire, and are proof against both bul Governor puts on a level with the abject teen States, and interramified with the interests, the feelings, and the very existence of many millions of mon, is owned and used in like manner. It is much stronger than the constitution .the language and spirit of the Southern It would be far easier to change or vio- another good thrust by the slave power slave-drivers-is borrowed from them; late the constitution, than to abolish into the sensitive sides of the Free and is in strict keeping with the senti slavery. Besides slavery is older than North which will be sure to rouse the ment of a late article in the Richmond, independently of it. Wederive no right the constitution -- existed before it, and Virginia, Enquirer, weich says that sla- to our slaves from it, and weaken our efficient action. No thanks for the de

Nor will it avail us aught to show that the negro is most happy and best situated in the condition of slavery. If we various grades, the poor must of necessi- very argument intended to advance it; ty be the servants of the rich. Gover. for we propose to introduce into new party with inconsistency in withholding territory human beings whom we assert supplies from the Army in Kansas, while to be unfit for liberty, self government, a few months ago the Republicans were and equal association with other men .bread by the sweat of their brows, by that African slavery is a religious, natputting forth these horrible arguments ural, and probably, in the general, a nec. Now, say they, that he has done it, and the only line of argument that will ena-

> useful, moral, and expedient institution, in Kansas have done nothing but foment we cannot without reproof of conscience and increase the difficulties by disbendand blush of shame, seek to extend it, or ing only Free State men, and arming assert our equality with those States having no such institution.

> ter of right on our part. They may prefer their own social system to ours. It is best that they should. Our friends Southern, Slave Holding officer was put are conservatives at home and conserva- in his place. ligion, of marriage, of property, of State institutions, and of federal institutions. cial system, they will have to admit in of Scripture. They cannot consistently eracy." maintain that slavery is immoral, inexpedient and profane, and yet continue to submit to its extension. We know that we utter bold truths. But the time has now arrived when their utterance can be no longer postponed. The true issue

From the N. Y. Day-Book. "We hold negro 'slavery' to be right, and necessity of things; that while there agement from the firm support it receives are defects or imperfections of detail, as from Washington; and the Free State Heretofore the North and South both in everything else, and in all human institutions, there are, perhaps, no more evils connected with Southern society ontrary, the natural relation of the races, and the moral condition of society, whenever or wherever whites and negroes the free, full, and unembarrassed movement of the Southern population, or its Grove on Saturday, the 13th. Turn out perfect freedom of expansion-of emigration-of development southward and civilization, and indeed, to the very existence of the American Republic. And in our frequent articles on this particular we have said that the Northern Democ. purse." racy, when the question should be presented to them, would be in favor of the or as the dupes of imposture would term

"I live in New York, next door to Col Fremont. I know him well. He invariably attends church Sundays-at Two Sundays ago, he and Bishop Hughes were coming home from church arm in arm, and they were so drunk that they reeled against my door-yard fence and

knocked down three lengths. So says some enonymous calumniator, in a Democratic pamphlet circulating in A leading opposition paper in great drama of villiany, but only stand the east. The writer shows too much of salvo to a supposed tenderness of the sought out and inaugurated as chief tend-Democratic conscience, for Northern or of the great lie leach at Indianapolis,

THE ARMY BILL PASSED .- By the opepassed with the proviso cut off. And now once more we shall hear the shout of triumph from the hoarse, blasphemous throat present canvass cannot rely on the old of slavery, echoed by all its minions umph only as proving the unreliable character of the House as now constituted, in any action of sufficient impor tance to warrant the application, on the part of the slave power, of all those corrupting influences which it always has at command. This struggle on the Ar my bill was by no means a final and conclusive one. It was only one of the battle, and will prove useful by showing the friends of freedom just how far they can depend upon the present House of Representatives, and the indispensable necessity of sending up there a reinforcement of MEN-men, who like a large majority of the noble hearted Republicans already there, are made of stuff that can lets and bullion. And this, we have no doubt, will be one of the sure results .--The defeat of the Army Bill Proviso is anti slavery spirit to a more vigorous and feat, but thanks for the leason it teaches!

The Old Line papers in defence of the stubborn course of the Senate on the Army bill, charge the Republican complaining of the President for not sending troops there to quiet the country. since the U. S. forces have disbanded all the combatants, the "abolitionists" are for crippling the Army. All true, gentle-For if Slavery be not a legitimate, and that is that the United States forces Border Ruffians with U. S. muskets to troops to disband a squad of Missourians, he was removed from his post and

But whilst they may prefer their own so- olinian, "that the coming election is to and of the Press, and the deep rooted conthis canvass that ours is also rightful North and the South. We trust that the doucination must imperil the liberty of and legitimate, and sanctioned alike by South will be united, and be in coudi the Northern States, have occasioned a the opinions and usages of mankind, and tion, if the North is successful, to take complete revolution of political sentiment by the authority and express injunctions immediate action for a separate confed in the German population of the West,

> Dear Democrats, which do you say is the sectional. secession party?

The news from Kansas has yet very warlike aspect. There seems to should stand out so boldly and clearly but little doubt that larger forces of men on both sides are mustering for conflict. than have yet met on those unhappy plains. The ruffian spirit is waxing more right per se, right in teself, in the nature and more outrageous as it gathers encourmen, driven to desparation by unceasing abuse they have suffered. seem determined to settle the question

We call the attention of our readers o notices in to-day's paper, of Republi-House on Saturday next, and at Poplar freemen! and train preparatory to the November battle-field.

Yes: and it leaked out through that

JOHN ADAMS was at one time called upon to contribute to foreign missions. when he abruptly answered: 'I have to readers, give for that purpose, but there are here n the vicinity six ministers, not one of whom will preach in the other's pulpit. Now, 'I will contribute as much and

The Boston Transcript, a neutral jour nal, has the following:

At least seventy per cent of all the roters under thirty years of age, in New England, are for Fremont. In the col- imprisoned not less than six months. by and swear that we are right. But a peculiar talent to be allowed to remain leges, in the free States the proportion is ion of the Buchanan & Fillmore parties the Enquirer had no need to suggest this in obscurity. He should at once be larger; and in the law, medical and divinity schools, the same feeling prevails enforced.

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For the Banner.

The Exploring Expedition. An expedition has been raised To explore the Constitution, The equal rights of Nor h and South, To make full restitution,

A band of Freemen met one day Where Fremen met of yore; And from his loved Pacific home. Called FREMONT to explore.

Then "Freedom" be the rallying cry, Around the Fremont banners; Unfurl the flag and let it wave, From Washington to Kansas.

From Maine to California, From east to western ocean, With Fremont's name the welkin rings, Our hearts beat with emotion,

The gallant captain of our band Will ne'er turn back for dangers; But safely through each darksome pass, Will lead his hardy "rangers."

"Till FREE SOIL'S Wrenched from "ruffian, FREEMEN shall rule the nation; Freedom of SPEECH shall be restored, And free investigation.

For the Banner.

A Democratic Slavery Fizzle in Bourbon. By previous appointment and publication, on the 23d ult, C. Il. Reeves, A. G. Osboine, Esq., and other persons from the town of Plymouth, came to Bourbon, with big display and flags waiving, to have a pole raising, and to make Buchanan speeches, but to their sad morti fication, they met no Democrats except four or five, who had hauled up a large pole, which lay in the street. They could not get any to help raise their pole, nor

to hear them speak. After Charley had viewed the prospects he burst forth with indignation, and said that the responsibility of the failure rested on the Democrats of Bourbon, upon which a new begotten Democratic son, from the whig ranks cooly remark-Democrats; if he voted for Buchanan, he would vote for him because he used to be a Whig, while the Republicans that crowded the village stood off and laughed in the Buchanans. their sleeves, and said we are sorry for you boys. After the blow was fairly out, Reeve, Osborne & Co., started back to Plymouth, with flag rolled up, looking as though they had taken a foretaste of the dregs prepared for them, to be taken on the 4th of November, 1856.

A LOOKER ON.

The German Vote. The German population of the United States is about 4,000,000, and the Great West is set down as haff German. The political power and influence of such an element must certainly exert a controling men, except the most important point, influence on whichever side it goes. The Democracy have heretofore had this influence in their favor, but now there seems to be a change. As a German paper remarks-"recent events have opened the eyes of the Germans, and have shown the real character of the party which they have hitherto sided to keep in power by their votes." The New York Staats Democrat, a leading German paper says: "Great political activity prevails among

the German citizens of the Western States, were they are making preparation for the Presidential campaign. The misdeeds of the Border Buffians, supported "There seems to be a common under by the slaveholding oligarchy, together standing," says the Columbia South Car- with the attacks on Freedom of Speech be the great sectional issue between the viction that a continuance of Southern which gives promise of a total rout of the Democratic party in certair States. The few hunker presses among them, partly subsisting on contributions and partif on rent of popular sentiment. The Germans State iom Fremont. feel too deeply the inportance of the question involved in the coming struggle, which, as Mr. Galloway of Ohio, a few days since, truly said, -it is not whether the staves shall be set at liberty, but whether we ourselves shall be free.

Read This.

The editor of the New York Day Book says that the South does not want to care y its negroes so Kansas. Hear him: 'The South, then, does not want migrate to Kansas-does not want to to the last." "Millions for defence-not carry its negroes to Kansas, to Nebraska, one cent" to sustain tyranny. nor to any portion of the great West, lying north of the 36th parallel," Now read what the great organ of the

negro breeders says on the same subject: "Again we call on the South to assert can meetings to be held at Gray's School her equal right to thy fair fields of Kunsas. TOTICE is hereby given that I will offer We claim no exclusive right; we only ask equal participation. We would not exclude men without slaves, but insist that men with slaves shall be allowed to enter it, and settle it, as freely as men with mules and cattle, Northern merch-The State Sentinel says: "The andise or Northern manufactures. Our fact has leaked out that FREMONT pays cause is just, and honor and interest and dred and twenty-six feet, thence south eighty-BENNETT, for the support of the New security alike call on us to spare no labor, eight feet, thence west one hundred and York Herald \$140,000. Such prices no peril, no expense, in order to make

Each of these papers is devoted to the great lie leach, the Indiana State Senti- interests of Mr. Buchanan, and each adern sheet is in earnest, but the Northern | TERMS .- One fourth cash in hand, 4 to be

The Nigger Party.

The Black-Liners assert that our party is the "Nigger party." Let us see .- Bourbon until sold. more than any one else to civilize those The Border Ruffian Legislature of Kansas, among other infamous acts, passed the following laws:

SHALL SUFFER DEATH. 2d. If any person shall kidnap and car-

ry away acy free white child, he shall be Now, friends, these are among the laws which the old line party says shall be

proposttions, in his minority Kansas re-

2d That the Territorial Legislature was a legally constituted body, and had power to pass valid laws, and their enactments are therefore valid.

This proposition of Mr. Oliver has been sustained by the united voice of the old line party. The old liners say death for kiduapping a "black child, being a slave, and for kidnapping a "free white child, imprisonment only six months. So they consider the nigger child to be of greater worth, place the nigger child on a higher level, and entirely above the white child.

Now if this don't show who the nigger worshipers are and which the nigger party is, we know nothing about it.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS IN 1849,-The early character to be impressed on the early society of Kansas, is a profoundly important and interesting consideration. For nearly half a century this pregnant

centre was consecrated in perpetuity by solemn act of legislation to freedom, an act which, as Mr. Douglas said in his Springfield speech of 1849, "received the sanction of all parties in every section of the Union." "It had its origin." as he continues in the hearts of all patriotic men who desired to preserve and perpetuate the blessings of our glorious Union -an origin akin to that of the Constitution of the United States, conceived in the same spirit of fraternal affection and calculated to remove forevever the only danger which seemed to threaten at some distant day to sever the social bond of Union. All the evidences of public opinion at that day seemed to indicate that this compromise had become cannonized in the hearts of the American people, as a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would be ever reckless enough to disturb."

But in 1854 that ' suthless hand" was raised. Although it was not demanded by any exigency of State, uncalled for by a single voice among the people, it was recklessly raised by Mr. Douglas himed, that he would not be a tool for the self, in the lowest spirit of demagoguery.

"Fremont is a Catholic," shouts the

'Fremont is a Know Nothing, scream "Fremont is an Abolitionist," say the Southern Ebo shins.

"Fremont is a Slaveholder," replied the Black Democracy of the North. "And he played on a harp of a thousand strings."

The Nashville Banner publishes the following extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson to Major William B. Lewis, and old and revered friend of the departed chieftain:

HERMITAGE, February 28, 1845. Your observations with regard to Mr. Buchanan are correct. He showed a want of moral courage in the effair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay, did not do me justice in the expose there made, and I am sure about that time he did believe there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay about the Presidency and the secretary of State. This I am sure of. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case or not I know not: but one thing I do know, that he wished me to combat them with their own weapons; that was, to let my friends say, if I was elected I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State. This to me appeared deep corruption, and I repelled it with that honest indignation as I thought it deserved.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Sanford Harrison, Esq., a prominent member of the Democratic party of New York, has issued an address to his fellow-Democrats, in which he states that he has just returned from a tour of the central counties, and finds that the leaders of the Democracy have all gone over to Fremont, and that there is no hope of carrying the State for Buchanan. In this government patronage, find it out of their condition of affairs he urges bis friends power any longer to stem the mighty cur- to vote for Fillmore, and thus ave the

> The following resolution was adopted on Monday by a Republican meeting of 10,000, held at Richmond, Ind.

Resolved. That we fully endorse and sustain the course of the Republican members of Congress in their contest with the Senate in regard to the appropriation bill at the close of the session of Congress, and we say to our Representative, Hon. D. Holloway "stand firm

## New Advertisements

Administrator's Sale.

at private sale, on the third day of October, 1856, on the premises, the following lots, owned by Aaron Myers deceased, subject to the widow's right thereto, described and bounded as follows: Commencing sixty six feet east of the south east corner of lot No. 12 in Martin's addition to the town of Bourbon, in Marshall Co., Ind, running thence north eighty-eight feet, thence east one huntwenty-six feet to the place of beginning, with will soon drain the Mariposa gentleman's Kansas a slave State. Kansas, ho!"—

purse."

Kansas a slave State. Kansas, ho!"—

Richmond Enquirer.

Richmond Enquirer. mencing two hundred and four feet due east f the south east corner of lot no. 12, in Martin's addition to said town, running thence dresses a different class of argumen ts to north eighty-eight feet, thence west 126 feet a different class of readers. The South- to the place of beginning,

one purposely lies in order to deceive its paid in thee months, in six months, and in nine months, the purchaser giving his note with free hold security; and interest from date, waiving valuation and appraisment laws.

And if not sold on said day I will continue to offer said lots at private sale at the dwelling house of James O. Parks in said town of

New Blanks .- Deeds, Mortgages and lst. If any person shall kidnep and carry away any black child, being a slave, HE
shall supper pears.

Quit Claims of an approved shortform, and at
a very short price, are for sale at this office.
Also Blank Notes neatly printed and for sale at the same place.

WANTED

AT THE BRICK STORE UMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, PRODUCE of almost all kinks, for which will be given in exchange goods at the very lowest the following is one of Mr. Oliver's prices.